

PAPERS READ.

ON SOME LEPIDOPTERA FROM THE FLY RIVER.

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The following species were taken on the Fly River, New Guinea, by the New Guinea Expedition, and with the addition of several species of *Noctuina*, and a few unrecognisable specimens, constituted almost the whole collection of *Heterocera* taken. As such, it is very deficient in numbers, and not particularly remarkable for interest, including only 25 species, of which 15 appear to be new. Nearly all of these may be said to be of normal Indo-Malayan types. The specimens, which from their bad condition, were unidentifiable or unfit for description, included three species of *Bombycina*, one of *Boarmiadae*, and three of *Botydidæ*; also one possibly referable to the *Depressariadae*.

BOMBYCINA.

NYCTEMERIDÆ.

NYCTEMERA, Hb.

1. *Nyct. artemis*, Boisd.

(*Leptosoma artemis*, Boisd., Voy. Astr. V., 199.)

One specimen.

CTIMENE, Boisd.

Antennæ in ♂ strongly bipectinated, towards apex simple, moniliform. Palpi short, curved, ascending, filiform. Forewings with transverse vein obsolete between 4 and 6, 6 remote from 9, 7 and 8 out of 9, 11 anastomosing with 12 at a point. Hindwings with vein 5 absent, 6 and 7 tolerably remote at base.

I have given the generic characters, because I am not aware that the genus has been properly defined before; the name is therefore adopted by courtesy. I conjecture that Walker's genus *Bursada* is merely a synonym of this, but it is equally uncharacterised.

2. *Ctim. synestia*, n.sp.

♂. 27 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs blackish. Forewings somewhat elongate, triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hindmargin obliquely rounded; black, with orange-yellow markings; an oblique transverse oblong spot in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$, its upper angle connected with an irregular streak almost from middle of base, which projects beneath near its origin, and again less strongly in middle; a large transverse oblong blotch about $\frac{2}{3}$, not reaching costa or anal angle, posterior edge sinuate, lower extremity rounded: cilia black (imperfect). Hindwings with hindmargin rounded; orange-yellow, with a rather narrow black marginal band extending from middle of costa round apex and hindmargin to base of inner margin, dilated round apex, forming an abrupt rounded projection upwards on anal angle, along inner margin attenuated and less defined; cilia black.

One specimen.

LITHOSIADÆ.

PERONETIS, n.g.

Antennæ slender, filiform, in ♂ thinly ciliated on apical half. Palpi short, curved, ascending, loosely scaled beneath, pointed. Forewings with vein 2 from near beyond middle of lower margin of cell, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from near 3, 6 from near 7, 7 and 8 stalked, 9 absent, 11 anastomosing with 12. Hindwings with vein 2 absent, 3 and 4 from point of angle, 5 absent, 6 and 7 long-stalked, 8 from middle of upper margin of cell; in ♂ inner margin broadly folded over beneath, an oval patch of thickened membrane covering posterior half of upper margin of cell.

3. *Peron. xenodora*, n.sp.

♂. 22 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous-orange. Antennæ dark fuscous, apical half obscurely ochreous. Abdomen dark

fuscous, apical third ochreous-orange. Legs ochreous-orange, anterior tibiæ and tarsi fuscous. Forewings oblong, costa moderately arched on anterior half, hardly posteriorly, apex round, hindmargin obliquely rounded; deep fuscous-purple, with ochreous-orange markings; a streak along basal third of costa, at base extended to inner margin; a slender line along submedian fold from base nearly to anal angle; a moderate fascia from beneath middle of costa to near above anal angle, extremities tolerably pointed, anterior edge straight, posterior edge much curved; a similar almost marginal fascia extending round apex from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to below middle of hindmargin, leaving a narrow marginal rim of ground colour, anterior edge concave: cilia dark fuscous (imperfect). Hindwings narrower than forewings, short, subtriangular, apex rounded; dark fuscous; a large ochreous-orange subquadrate spot extending in disc from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, almost reaching costa and lower margin, on upper edge towards anterior angle with a cloudy indentation of ground colour; cilia dark fuscous.

One specimen. *Cyme* (?) *ochropyga*, Feld. Reis. Nov. pl. CXXXIX, 15, from Molucca, is a closely allied and very similar species; and *Cyme* (?) *pardalina*, ib. pl. CXXXIX, 20, also from Molucca, doubtless belongs to the same genus.

LIPARIDIDAE.

CYPRA, Boisd.

Palpi rather long, second joint rather slender, shortly rough-haired, obliquely ascending, terminal joint nearly as long as second, very slender, cylindrical, horizontal. Antennæ in ♂ moderately bipectinated. Posterior tibiæ with median spurs absent. Forewings with cell long, vein 5 nearer 6 than 4, 7 and 8 out of 9, 10 and 11 stalked, 12 connected with 11 above origin by a cross-bar. Hindwings with transverse vein sharply angulated, 5 absent, 6 and 7 parallel, 8 connected with upper margin of cell rather before middle by a short bar.

I believe the characters of this genus have not been before fully given. It is eccentric in appearance, but correctly referable here

4. *Cypr. delicatula*, Boisd.

(*Cypra delicatula*, Boisd., Voy. Astr., V., 201, pl. I., 3; ? *Cozistra membranacea*, Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. CIV., 5.

These specimens do not show any distinct traces of the obscure dots near the base of the forewings, indicated by Boisduval, but I have no doubt of their identity, his figure being admirably executed and otherwise agreeing precisely; Felder's figure on the other hand, is coarse and of doubtful identification.

Three specimens.

LAELIA, Stph.

Probably (as suggested by Butler) the following species does not belong to this genus, but it does not seem necessary to investigate this here, in view of the uncertain identification of the species, and the absence of information as to the structure of allied genera.

5. *Lael. saturnioides*, Snell. (?).

(*Laelia saturnioides*, Snell., Tijd. v. Ent., 1879, 105, pl. VIII, 7.

Snellen's figure approaches this species very nearly, but may not be identical; it is browner, and the shape of the subterminal line is somewhat different; I do not feel able, however, to describe the New Guinea specimens as distinct at present; Snellen's species was from Celebes.

Two specimens.

ARTAXA, Walk.

The characters of the following species are quite as in *A. lutea*, Fabr., except that in the forewings vein 6 rises from below 7, in the hindwings vein 5 is present, rising from the transverse vein near 4. This difference of neuration is remarkable; the two species are, notwithstanding, so closely allied in all other respects, that I do not consider it at present necessary to separate them generically.

6. *Art. paraneura*, n. sp.

♂ 22-23 mm., ♀ 28-40 mm. Characters of *A. lutea*, but forewings with first line more evenly curved, second line acutely

angulated in middle, sinuate inwards on upper and lower portions; ♂ with first line preceded and second followed on lower half by a cloudy ferruginous band; ♀ deeper-coloured than in *A. lutea*, with space between first and second lines of forewings usually ferruginous towards inner margin, lines very indistinct.

Eight specimens (4 ♂, 4 ♀).

GEOMETRINA.

OENOCRROMIDAE.

CELERENA, Walk.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, porrected or ascending, with appressed scales, rough towards base beneath, terminal joint moderate or short, cylindrical. Antennæ $\frac{3}{5}$, in ♂ filiform, towards apex thinly ciliated, sometimes with a tuft of hairs on back in middle. Thorax densely hairy beneath, in ♂ with a double dense expansible tuft between second and third legs. Abdomen in ♂ beneath with a basal tuft of long fine hairs. Posterior tibiae in ♂ greatly dilated, with a long expansible tuft of hairs on inner side towards middle, apex produced above into a long horny projection, median spurs below middle, long, slender, crooked, outer apical spur absent, inner stout; posterior tarsi with basal joint long, partially dilated beneath into a projecting plate. Forewings beneath in ♂ sometimes with a fold concealing a deep furrow above posterior half of cell, or with a cushion of short hairs; 7 and 8 out of 9, 10 and 11 stalked, 10 shortly anastomosing with 9 or touching it at a point before 8, 12 anastomosing strongly with 11 below 10. Hindwings with veins 3 and 4 separate, 5 present, 6 and 7 separate, 8 free, remote.

As the characters of the genus are somewhat modified by a knowledge of the following species, I give them in a corrected form.

7. *Cel. lerne*, Boisd.

Callimorpha lerne, Boisd., Voy. Astr. V, 207, p. V, 2.

Antennæ of ♂ with a median tuft of hairs. Palpi ascending, terminal joint very short. Posterior tarsi in ♂ with basal joint dilated on basal half into a rather small rounded plate, second

joint moderate, third joint much longer than second, nearly as long as basal. Forewings in ♂ beneath with a thin cushion of hairs forming an oblique ridge across middle of cell, without furrow.

Boisduval's figure is excellent and sufficient.

Three specimens (2 ♂, 1 ♀). According to Walker also from Mysol.

8. *Cel. mutata*, Walk.

(*Celerena mutata*, Walk., Suppl., 167.)

♀. 69 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen bright deep ochreous-yellow, shoulders with a dark grey spot; palpi porrected, terminal joint moderate. Forewings moderate; bright deep ochreous-yellow; a blackish streak along costa from base to first fascia, continued very narrowly to second; two moderate blackish fasciæ, first from costa before middle, perpendicular, second from costa beyond middle, curved outwards, meeting apex of first in a regular curve near inner margin before anal angle, neither touching inner margin; space beyond and beneath second fascia wholly light ashy grey, darker towards apex; some yellow scales near beyond second fascia above middle: cilia grey. Hindwings bright deep ochreous-yellow; a moderate light ashy-grey marginal band round apex and hindmargin, somewhat narrowed beneath, margined anteriorly by a rather narrow waved blackish fascia; cilia grey.

Two specimens.

9. *Cel. prodroma*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 55-61 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen deep ochreous-yellow; palpi ascending, terminal joint very short; antennæ of ♂ without tuft; posterior tarsi in ♂ with basal $\frac{3}{4}$ of first joint dilated into a large triangular plate, second joint small, rather swollen, third joint much longer than second. Forewings moderate, in ♂ beneath with ridge and furrow extending through posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of cell; deep ochreous-yellow, markings blackish; a streak along costa from base to fascia; a moderately broad perpendicular fascia from costa just before middle, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing; a hindmarginal band, extending on costa from $\frac{2}{3}$ to apex, attenuated to a point at anal angle, its anterior edge excavated so as to form a

curved bend in middle : cilia blackish. Hindwings deep ochreous-yellow ; a moderate blackish hindmarginal band, attenuated at extremities, rather broader on upper half, anterior edge shaped as in forewings ; cilia blackish.

Five specimens (2 ♂, 3 ♀).

STROPHIDIADÆ.

I substitute this name for that previously adopted, *Microniade*, on the consideration that, as the genus *Micronia*, Gn., has no existence, being in fact a synonym of *Strophidia*, Hb., the name *Microniade* has no justification ; it may also be argued that my family is essentially different from that of Guénée, who included in it even sundry *Noctuina* and other discordant genera, but the former point is the essential one.

STESICHORA, Meyr.

10. *Stes. sphaeristis*, n. sp.

♂. 54 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs white ; face and palpi blackish ; antennæ pale ochreous ; anterior legs dark fuscous above. Forewings moderate, hindmargin gently rounded, slightly waved, oblique ; white ; two or three round black dots on costa near base ; three small irregular black dots on costa near base ; three small irregular black spots on costa between these and middle, variable in position ; a similar spot on costa towards apex, a larger very irregular apical one, two others almost marginal below apex, lower very small, beneath this an almost marginal dot ; a very fine blackish hindmarginal line : cilia white. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded, crenulate, with a short projection in middle ; white ; two roundish black spots on extremities of veins 6 and 7, and a somewhat larger almost marginal spot on median projection ; a black dot on extremities of veins 3 and 5 ; hindmarginal line and cilia as in forewings.

Although this differs considerably from *S. puellaria*, it might possibly prove to be only a form of that species : it does not differ structurally except in having veins 3 and 4 of the hindwings from a point, which is very probably not constant.

One specimen.



ANTEIA, Meyr.

11. *Ant. acrosema*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 32-41 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs white; face and palpi dark fuscous, palpi very short; antennæ whitish; anterior legs dark fuscous above. Forewings moderate, hindmargin rounded; white; costa with numerous minute black dots, rather larger towards base, and one towards apex; a moderate subquadrate apical black spot, beneath which is a small round black spot near hindmargin; a small black erect spot on anal angle: cilia white; veins 3 and 4 from a point. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded, waved, with a short acute projection in middle; white; a short, blackish strigula from apex perpendicular to costa, sometimes broken or reduced; cilia white; veins 6 and 7 from a point.

Two specimens.

STROPHIDIA, Hb.

12. *Stroph. harmonica*, n. sp.

♀. 68 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs white; face, upper edge of palpi, and anterior legs above dark fuscous; palpi moderately long, slender, filiform, obliquely ascending, consisting almost wholly of the greatly elongated terminal joint. Forewings broad, costa strongly arched, hindmargin hardly rounded; white; costa with ten black strigulae, tending to be slightly double, whence proceed narrow pale brownish lines, converging somewhat towards inner margin, tending to be partially double and to break up into strigulae, especially towards middle of wing; fourth and fifth coalescing below middle, sixth double nearly throughout, tenth obsolete towards anal angle; a brown line along hindmargin: cilia white (imperfect). Hindwings with apex and anal angle nearly rectangular, hindmargin produced in middle into a strong triangular projection; white; a faint brownish shade along inner margin; seven faint brownish lines from costa, first five rather converging and becoming obsolete below middle, last two slender, continued parallel to hindmargin throughout, but tending to break up into fine strigulae; a black tolerably strong

hindmarginal line, except on angulation, where it is replaced by three roundish black spots, one on upper side, two on lower; cilia white.

I do not consider the peculiar palpi need involve generic separation.

One specimen.

GEOMETRIDÆ.

THALASSODES, Gn.

In my characters for this genus it is stated by an inadvertence that vein 10 of the forewings rises out of 9 below 8; it should be below 7.

13. *Thal. byrsopsis*, n. sp.

♀. 34-40 mm. Head on crown pale bluish-green, between antennæ whitish, face reddish-brown. Palpi reddish-brown above, white beneath. Antennæ pale reddish-ochreous, base whitish. Thorax pale bluish-green. Abdomen whitish, mixed with pale bluish-green. Legs whitish, anterior tibiæ and tarsi light ferruginous. Forewings broad, apex obtuse, hindmargin slightly rounded, anal angle tolerably rectangular; light bluish-green, with very obscure scattered whitish transverse strigulæ; costal edge whitish-ochreous; a nearly straight very obscure whitish line from middle of costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ of inner margin: cilia pale bluish-green, tips whitish; veins 3 and 4 from a point. Hindwings with hindmargin obtusely angulated in middle; colour, strigulæ, and cilia as in forewings; a very obscure whitish line from $\frac{3}{5}$ of costa to vein 2 at $\frac{3}{4}$, thence angulated and proceeding, twice waved, to inner margin at $\frac{3}{4}$.

Very similar to *T. chloropsis*, but with the face brown, and other small differences.

One specimen, in poor condition; the description is therefore drawn partly from a second, undoubtedly of the same species, from Northern Queensland.

BOARMIAIDÆ.

ATELOPTILA, n. g.

Palpi moderate, ascending, basal joint rough-haired, second joint densely scaled beneath, laterally compressed, terminal joint minute, obtuse. Antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ strongly bipectinated, apical fourth simple. Thorax and femora hairy beneath. Anal tuft large, spreading. Posterior tibiæ in ♂ dilated, basal half clothed on inner side with a long dense tuft of hairs, spurs short, tarsi short, about half tibiæ. Forewings without perceptible basal impression in ♂; veins 3 and 4 from near together, 6 from near 9, 7 and 8 out of 9, 10 and 11 stalked, 12 connected with 11 at origin from 10 by a short bar. Hindwings with veins 3 and 4 from near together, 5 absent, 6 and 7 from near together, 8 approximated to 7 on anterior half of cell.

Allied to *Boarmia*, but differing in the neuration, the absence of the basal impression in the forewings, and the tufted posterior tibiæ.

14. *Atel. psamathopa*, n. sp.

♂. 54 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous, brownish-tinged, sprinkled with fuscous; face and palpi dark brown; legs light greyish, anterior pair fuscous. Forewings moderate, costa hardly arched, hindmargin obliquely rounded, waved; whitish-ochreous, brownish-tinged, irrorated with fuscous; a blackish oblique strigula on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, a dot in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$, and a very oblique strigula from inner margin near base, representing first line; a straight shadowy line from middle of costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ of inner margin, irregularly marked with dark fuscous towards costa and inner margin and on a small median spot; second line represented by an irregularly sinuate series of about eight blackish marks, indicating apices of dentations, from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to middle of inner margin; an indistinct fuscous dentate subterminal shade, midway between second line and hindmargin, parallel to hindmargin, interrupted at $\frac{1}{4}$ from costa and in middle; space between this and second line more brownish-tinged; a row of very

indistinct fuscous spots before hindmargin ; a hindmarginal row of black dots between veins : cilia whitish-ochreous, base brownish-tinged. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded, dentate ; colour, hindmarginal dots, and cilia as in forewings ; first line obsolete ; a straight fuscous line at $\frac{1}{3}$; a small indistinct dark fuscous discal spot ; second line about middle, slender, dentate, slightly sinuate, blackish ; subterminal line cloudy, fuscous, dentate ; space between this and second line more brownish. Underside of both wings uniform light ashy-grey ; discal spots moderate, semilunate, blackish ; a darker grey slightly curved postmedian line ; forewings with costa spotted with dark and light, and a small dark grey blotch near apex.

One specimen.

PYRALIDINA.

PYRALIDIDÆ.

VITESSA, Moore.

15. *Vit. pyraliata*, Walk.

(*Vitessa pyraliata*, Walk., Suppl., 221, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886.)

One specimen ; also from Port Moresby and Celebes. The yellow markings at the base of the forewings are variable, and not to be relied upon for specific distinction.

SICULODIDÆ.

STRIGLINA, Gn.

Forehead rounded, vertical ; ocelli present ; tongue well-developed. Antennæ in ♂ simple (?). Labial palpi moderate, obliquely ascending, second joint thickened with dense scales, terminal joint moderately long, cylindrical. Maxillary palpi absent. Thorax and femora densely hairy beneath. Forewings with vein 1 furcate at base, 8 and 9 separate, 9, 10, and 11 closely approximated. Hindwings as broad as forewings ; 4 and 5 from near together, 6 from angle, 7 from a bend considerably before angle, 8 free, approximated to 7 shortly opposite transverse vein.

Differs from *Siculodes* by the thorax being densely hairy beneath, and vein 1 of the forewings sharply furcate at base, both forks well defined ; possibly also by the antennæ, which are stated by Guénée to be simple in the ♂, but I regard this as very doubtful. Guénée gives no sufficient characters for this genus, from which probably his *Rhodoneura* (originally only a name without characters, and therefore not to be substituted for it) is not distinct.

16. *Strigl. myrtea*, Drury.

(*Noctua myrtea*, Drury, Ill., II, pl. II, 3; *Thermesia fenestrina*, Feld., Reis. Nov., pl. CXVII, 2; *Striglina myrtea*, Gn., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1877, 285; *S. fenestrata*, ib., 285.)

♀. 29-31 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey, ochreous-tinged, more or less mixed with crimson. Antennæ light greyish-ochreous. Abdomen crimson, segments more or less grey towards base. Legs grey, mixed with crimson beneath. Forewings triangular, costa straight, somewhat bent towards apex, apex rectangular, hindmargin obliquely rounded; crimson, with numerous short grey strigulæ, tending to form nearly straight irregular transverse series; sometimes a small oval semi-transparent white spot in middle of disc; sometimes a white dot on costa towards apex; costal edge pale greyish-ochreous posteriorly, spotted with grey: cilia grey, extreme apex crimson tinged. Hindwings triangular, hindmargin rounded; colour and strigulæ as in forewings; cilia white, basal third dark grey.

Four specimens; also from Celebes and India. There can be no doubt that the spotted and unspotted forms all belong to the same species, though it is a curious form of variation; all the specimens appear to be females, though without dissection I cannot be sure of this; the antennæ are quite simple in all. There is also variability in the suffusion of the grey markings.

SICULODES, HS.

The following species has vein 1 of the forewings really furcate at base, but the lower branch of the furcation is obsolete, though its origin is quite perceptible; this structure should therefore be

attended to. Compare on the other hand the genera of *Pyrallididae*, (*Endotricha*, for example,) where the basal fork tends to disappear not by the obsolescence of one branch, but by the shortening of the furcation.

17. *Sic. hydreutis*, n. sp.

♀. 29 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ deep ochreous; palpi moderate, ascending, terminal joint moderately long. Thorax ochreous mixed with reddish-brown. Abdomen and legs pale ochreous, anterior legs darker above. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex rounded-rectangular, hindmargin rather obliquely rounded; veins 8 and 9 separate; deep yellow-ochreous, irregularly reticulated with ferruginous-brown; an irregular ferruginous-brown streak along costa from base almost to apex; the reticulations coalesce to form a straight transverse line at $\frac{2}{5}$, dilated considerably towards costa, an irregular streak from beyond middle of costa, where it forms a triangular spot, towards anal angle, where it is shortly furcate, and an irregular streak from $\frac{5}{8}$ of costa to middle of hindmargin: cilia ochreous, basal half tinged with ferruginous-brown. Hindwings moderate, hindmargin rounded; colour, strigulation, and cilia as in forewings; the strigulæ coalesce to form several tolerably distinct irregular lines; a straight one near base; two from costa before middle, suffused together towards costa, first running to $\frac{2}{3}$ of inner margin, second to below middle of hindmargin; a straight irregular streak from costa before apex to hindmargin before middle.

One specimen.

BOTYDIDÆ.

GLYPHODES, Gn.

18. *Glyph. actorionalis*, Walk.

(*Glyphodes actorionalis*, Walk. 498 (nec Ld.); *Lypotigris jovialis*, Feld. Reis. Nov. pl. CXXXVI, 25.)

One specimen; also from New Hebrides, Celebes, and India.

PACHYARCHES, Ld.

19. *Pach. psittacalis*, Hb.

(*Margarodes psittacalis*, Hb. Zut. 523, 524, Gn. 308.)

One specimen; also from Marshall Islands, North Australia, Celebes, China, India, and South Africa.

ARCHERNIS, n. g.

Face rounded, somewhat oblique; ocelli present; tongue well-developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$), slightly sinuate below middle, with a short streak of rough scales on back below sinuation. Labial palpi moderate, straight, porrected, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint short, cylindrical, subtruncate, exposed. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform. Abdomen in ♂ with small anal tuft, valves retracted. Posterior femora fringed with fine hairs beneath, posterior tibiae with spurs all long and nearly equal. Forewings with veins 8 and 9 stalked, 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hindwings as broad as forewings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 6 out of 7 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to $\frac{1}{3}$.

Nearest to *Semioceros*.

20. *Arch. callixantha*, n. sp.

♂. 25 mm. Head and antennæ yellow, face dull brownish-crimson. Palpi fuscous, oblique lower half white. Thorax yellow, shoulders, a central dot, and a posterior spot dull crimson. Abdomen yellow, rings at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, a subapical dot, and sides of two apical segments dull crimson. Legs above pale yellow, apical half of anterior tibiae, apex of anterior tarsi, and basal third of middle tibiae dark fuscous, beneath wholly white. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa straight, towards apex gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin obliquely rounded; bright clear brassy-yellow; costa suffusedly orange-ochreous, costal edge dark fuscous; a dull crimson spot at base of costa; a minute white dot, margined with dark fuscous, beneath costa near base; a dull crimson dot on inner margin at $\frac{1}{5}$; first line slender, ochreous-brown, from towards

$\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to middle of inner margin, obsolete above, indented inwards below middle; a small round white spot, margined with dark fuscous, beneath costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; a larger suboval similar spot beneath middle of costa, margined beneath by a subquadrate ochreous-brown spot reaching middle of disc, and including a white dot in its lower area; second line slender, ochreous-brown, irregularly dentate, from $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ of inner margin, forming a small quadrate projection posteriorly in middle, and indented rather more sharply beneath costal blotch; cilia whitish-ochreous, brassy-tinged, with an obscure interrupted fuscous line. Hindwings with colour, second line, and cilia as in forewings; an ochreous-brown transverse linear discal spot at $\frac{2}{5}$; a fine indistinct ochreous-brown hindmarginal line, forming a small cloudy spot near anal angle.

One specimen.

NOSOPHORA, Ld.

Face vertical, forehead with a short projection, crown hollowed into a flat groove; ocelli present; tongue well-developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ evenly ciliated (1), basal joint much thickened with dense scales. Labial palpi rather long, recurved, second joint beneath with a long very dense obliquely projecting tuft of scales which rise vertically upwards, its apex curved inwards, terminal joint moderate, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Thorax with patagia in ♂ very elongate. Abdomen in ♂ with anal segment elongate, tuft small, valves retracted. Posterior tibiae in ♂ densely tufted on apical half above with long hairs, outer spurs half inner, posterior tarsi densely tufted with hairs above. Forewings with veins 8 and 9 stalked, 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hindwings as broad as forewings; veins 3, 4, and 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

The position of this genus is next to *Omiodes*.

21. *Nos. ochnodes*, n. sp.

♂. 28 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ light ochreous, tuft of palpi fuscous. Thorax and abdomen fuscous, anal segments light

ochreous on back. Legs whitish-ochreous, anterior tibiæ with a dark grey subapical band, posterior tibiæ dark grey above. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin obliquely rounded; fuscous; a moderate subtriangular light reddish-ochreous spot on middle of costa, its apex white and semi-transparent, connected with apex of an oblique narrow-oval semi-transparent white spot in disc: cilia fuscous, with a darker basal line. Hindwings fuscous-grey; cilia grey, towards base darker.

One specimen.

CONOGETHES, Meyr.

22. *Con. umbrosa*, n. sp.

♀. 27 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish-ochreous, greyish-tinged; palpi white towards base. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin obliquely rounded; pale whitish-fuscous, with slight purplish and brassy reflections, thinly scaled; a short inwards-curved transverse grey line in middle of disc, representing discal spot; a cloudy grey line from $\frac{3}{5}$ of costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ of inner margin, rectangularly bent shortly outwards above middle, thence somewhat sinuate, margined anteriorly on upper $\frac{2}{3}$ by an obscure grey-whitish semi-transparent fascia-like blotch, limited by discal spot, beneath which it is considerably narrowed; a fine fuscous hindmarginal line: cilia grey-whitish, with a fuscous line. Hindwings with colour, hindmarginal line, and cilia as in forewings; a moderately broad rather irregular obscure grey-whitish semi-transparent band somewhat before middle, margined on both sides with cloudy grey lines not reaching costa.

One specimen.

TINEINA.

GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ.

SIMAETHIS, Leach.

23. *Sim. taprobanes*, Z.

(*Simaethis taprobanes*, Z., Hor. Ross., 1877, 178, pl. II., 65.

One specimen; also from Ceylon.

HYPONOMEUTIDÆ.

ENÆMIA, Z.

This genus (erroneously referred by some to the *Lithosiadæ*) I find to be without doubt correctly placed here, in accordance with Zeller's own view : apart from other characters, conclusive proof is found in the origin of vein 8 of the hindwings, which rises separate as usual in the *Tineina*, and not from the upper margin of the cell, as it invariably does in the *Lithosiadæ*. I have retained for the genus the name under which it was defined by Zeller ; the names *Eustixis*, Hb., and *Mieza*, Walk. are practically unaccompanied by any recognisable definition, and cannot therefore be adopted to the displacement of Zeller's name. In the following species the antennæ of ♂ are shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$) ; veins 4 and 5 of the forewings almost from a point, 6 and 7 from a point, 7 to below apex, 8 and 9 from very near 7, 11 from cell at $\frac{1}{4}$; transverse vein of hindwings sharply angulated between 5 and 6, a basal pectination beneath lower median vein.

24. *Encem. pyrilampis*, n. sp.

♂. 31 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ bright orange, face and sides of crown pale yellowish, base of antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-yellow, margins of patagia and two curved transverse lines orange, on posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ a dorsal fuscous streak mixed with red. Abdomen orange-red, towards base orange. Legs bright orange. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin somewhat oblique, hardly rounded ; greyish-fuscous, obscurely mixed with reddish on veins ; markings pale whitish-yellow, irregularly margined with red, except on costal margin ; a subquadrate blotch on inner margin at base, enclosing a red dot on upper margin near base, and an angulated red posterior strêak ; an elongate semi-oval spot along costa from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$; a subquadrate oblique blotch extending along inner margin from $\frac{1}{4}$ to beyond middle, longitudinally bisected by an irregular red line ; a small round spot resting on middle of upper margin of this ; a triangular spot extending on inner margin from $\frac{2}{3}$ to near anal angle ; an elongate blotch extending along costa from $\frac{2}{3}$ to

round apex, included veins partially marked with red ; costal edge between this and first costal blotch red : cilia fuscous, round apex and beneath anal angle orange. Hindwings and cilia bright orange.

One specimen.

Gen.—?

Forewings with vein 1 furcate at base, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin, 11 from somewhat before middle of cell. Hindwings rather narrower than forewings, elongate-ovate ; veins 3 and 4 remote, 4 and 5 from a point, transverse vein unevenly angulated between 5 and 6, 6 and 7 tolerably parallel.

The single specimen has lost its palpi, and is moreover a ♀ ; it is therefore impossible to fix the genus, and I have not attached any name to it ; the genus appears allied to *Encemia*, but differs by the stalking of veins 7 and 8 of the forewings.

25. *Gen.*—(?) *phlogopa*, n. sp.

♀. 22 mm. Head and antennæ yellow, lower part of face and back of crown red. Thorax red, anteriorly yellow (partly defaced). Legs orange. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hindmargin hardly rounded, rather oblique ; bright yellow ; three moderately broad dull red fasciæ margined with deeper and brighter red ; first basal, outer edge slightly curved ; second somewhat before middle, anterior edge straight, posterior edge considerably dilated towards middle ; third submarginal, contracted in middle, beneath this anterior edge forming an acute triangular projection which touches middle of second fascia : cilia bright yellow. Hindwings and cilia bright orange.

One specimen.